

Data table for Figure 10. Cigarette smoking among adults aged 25 years and over, by sex and education level: United States, selected years 1974–2015

Excel and PowerPoint: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus/contents2016.htm#fig10>

Sex and education level	1974 ¹	1979 ¹	1985 ¹	1990 ¹	1995 ¹	2000	2005	2010	2015
25 years and over, age-adjusted ²									
Percent of adults who were current cigarette smokers ³									
Both sexes ⁴	36.9	33.1	30.0	25.4	24.5	22.6	20.3	19.2	15.6
No high school diploma or GED	43.7	40.7	40.8	36.7	35.6	31.6	28.2	26.9	25.6
High school diploma or GED	36.2	33.6	32.0	29.1	29.1	29.2	27.0	27.0	22.9
Some college, no bachelor's degree	35.9	33.2	29.5	23.4	22.6	21.7	21.8	21.3	17.9
Bachelor's degree or higher	27.2	22.6	18.5	13.9	13.6	10.9	9.1	8.3	5.9
Men ⁴	42.9	37.3	32.8	28.2	26.4	24.7	22.7	21.0	17.1
No high school diploma or GED	52.3	47.6	45.7	42.0	39.7	36.0	31.7	29.7	28.6
High school diploma or GED	42.4	38.9	35.5	33.1	32.7	32.1	29.9	29.3	24.3
Some college, no bachelor's degree	41.8	36.5	32.9	25.9	23.7	23.3	24.9	23.2	18.7
Bachelor's degree or higher	28.3	22.7	19.6	14.5	13.8	11.6	9.7	8.7	6.6
Women ⁴	32.0	29.5	27.5	22.9	22.9	20.5	18.0	17.5	14.3
No high school diploma or GED	36.6	34.8	36.5	31.8	31.7	27.1	24.6	23.7	22.6
High school diploma or GED	32.2	29.8	29.5	26.1	26.4	26.6	24.1	24.9	21.2
Some college, no bachelor's degree	30.1	30.0	26.3	21.0	21.6	20.4	19.1	19.6	17.2
Bachelor's degree or higher	25.9	22.5	17.1	13.3	13.3	10.1	8.5	7.9	5.3
Standard error									
Both sexes ⁴	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
No high school diploma or GED	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0
High school diploma or GED	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
Some college, no bachelor's degree	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5
Bachelor's degree or higher	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Men ⁴	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
No high school diploma or GED	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5
High school diploma or GED	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.0
Some college, no bachelor's degree	1.7	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.3	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8
Bachelor's degree or higher	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Women ⁴	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
No high school diploma or GED	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.2
High school diploma or GED	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0
Some college, no bachelor's degree	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7
Bachelor's degree or higher	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4

¹ Data prior to 1997 are not strictly comparable with data for later years due to the 1997 questionnaire redesign. See Appendix I, National Health Interview Survey (NHIS).

² Estimates are age-adjusted to the year 2000 standard population using four age groups: 25–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over. See Appendix II, Age adjustment. For age groups where smoking was 0% or 100%, the age-adjustment procedure was modified to substitute the percentage smoking from the next lower education group.

³ Starting with 1993 data (shown in spreadsheet version of Table 48), current cigarette smokers were defined as ever smoking 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and smoking now every day or some days. For previous definition, see Appendix II, Cigarette smoking.

⁴ Includes unknown education level. Education categories shown are for 1997 (shown in spreadsheet version of Table 48) and subsequent years. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma. In 1974–1995, the following categories based on number of years of school completed were used: less than 12 years, 12 years, 13–15 years, 16 years or more. See Appendix II, Education.

NOTES: Estimates are age-adjusted. The data table only presents selected years of data for Figure 10. For additional data years, see the Excel spreadsheet version of Table 48 on the *Health, United States* website at: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus.htm>.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health Interview Survey. Data are from the following questionnaire supplements: hypertension (1974), smoking (1979), alcohol and health practices (1983), health promotion and disease prevention (1985, 1990–1991), cancer control and cancer epidemiology (1992), and year 2000 objectives (1993–1995). Starting with 1997, data are from the family core and sample adult questionnaires. See Appendix I, National Health Interview Survey (NHIS).